

# Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

Wm. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHAS. W. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

Our Publication Office is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

## THE GAZETTE OFFICE—NOTICE.

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre of the City are necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply or chiefly only a Publication Office, regularly open on Friday, which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office on that day through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our Library before nine a. m., and after 4 p. m. and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

## NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Paying the \$2 subscription now shall receive the GAZETTE, free of postage, from 1st October to the end of 1875, or one year and three months being three months for nothing. We hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enrol their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

**DELINQUENTS.**—There are a number of subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription for the present year. May we ask their prompt attention to this little matter.

**ABOUT NOTICES.**—Those who desire to have the deaths of friends published in the GAZETTE had better furnish particulars to us, or instruct the undertaker to do it. It should be left at our office by 9 o'clock on Thursday mornings.

## PROCLAMATION

BY THE

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

I hereby designate THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1874, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I recommend the people of this State to observe the same by assembling on that day in their respective Houses of Public Worship, there to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed during the year now drawing to a close, and to pray for the continuance of similar blessings.

Given under my hands and seal, at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Trenton, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

JOEL PARKER.  
Attest:  
JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

II.  
THE LATE DEFEAT.—PRESIDENT GRANT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IT—WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

Deliberate reflection convinces us that our last week's article on this subject ascribed the defeat of the party to the proper source—the just indignation and righteous judgment of our offended Sovereign, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The same, doubtless, could be said of the overthrow of the Democratic party in 1860. For sixteen years the Republican party has now been entrusted with the functions of the Government.\* And this has been the most trying and critical era of our Country's history.

The great and good Abraham Lincoln was called and especially endowed in mind and heart for the emergencies of the civil war period. But the mistake of the party in associating with him, as Vice-President, during his second term, a life long Democrat and a Southerner, who by the assassination of Lincoln was exalted to the Presidency, virtually operated to block the progress or pervert the salutatory measures of reconstruction for four years, at the time when it should have been carried forward with the greatest vigor, and which have proved most successful. By this means the four years following the war were practically lost, or worse than lost.

Then our present worthy chief magistrate, PRESIDENT GRANT, was elected to preside over the destinies of this great nation. Though possessed of the highest attributes of manliness and nobility of character, of ardent patriotism and peerless military genius, of quick discernment and instinctive sense of justice, of an honorable purpose, of fidelity to trust and of energetic performance of duty, yet General Grant's previous life had given him no experience of statesmanship, no acquaintance with the arts and intrigues of politicians and the chicanery of diplomats. Though duly accredited for an unusual share of natural acumen and soundness of judgment, yet he had not been endowed with the logician's culture and skill, nor the orator's eloquence. How was he to withstand the onsets that would be attempted to obtain place or patronage by eminent lawyers, able judges, eloquent divines, eminent senators, powerful conspirators and unprincipled politicians? Is it surprising that during the first years of his incumbency he should make blunders? Is it not rather a marvel that he should not have made some disastrous mistakes? To our mind, President Grant has proved himself a remarkable man.

The errors of the Republican party are to be charged to the account of certain statesmen "who would have it so," and brought to bear such influences with arguments

and "weight of political experience," that he must have been a bold chief, who, with his conscious unpopularity, should have persisted singly to stand against the combination of allowed wisdom, experience, and renown, that was bent on a purpose and assumed to be actuated by disinterested patriotism.

The fact is, President Grant has been constantly harassed and embarrassed by this impudent interference of oracular counsel and this heavy pressure to obtain success and power. If he has sometimes yielded against his better judgment in matters of inferior importance, should he be blamed, or those who were so persistent and dogmatic? And, in other matters of greater significance and of more manifest consequence, as in the rehabilitation of certain Southern States, where desirable results have not been reached out of deference to State rights and constitutional law, or have been delayed and prevented by the wicked schemes of sinister ex-rebels, prematurely annexed, or corrupt politicians, determined to rule or ruin; surely the President cannot justly be deemed blameworthy. Likewise in those things which belong to the legislative department, upon whose functions the executive has not thought it wise or felt willing to encroach, is he to be held accountable for congressional delinquencies?

The CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, which President Grant strongly recommended, and which inaugurated, has found in him a firm friend and a zealous promoter. FINANCE and BANKING, about which the wisest and best men in the country so greatly differ, while the President has not hesitated to express his general opinions as to proposed measures, and in a memorable case to interpose his conscientious and patriotic veto, has he referred the subject to the legislation of Congress, where it properly belongs. Is he then to be held culpable for the incapacity or neglect of those whom the people send to represent them in the House and in the Senate?

Once more, in respect to the universal depression of trade and business, is that to be laid at the door of the President? If the government is in any way responsible for it, it must be traced to the legislative department which made the laws, tampered with the Currency, wasted time in school boy debates about financial policy, specie basis, etc. and decreed or withheld a protective tariff, or a harmful free trade competition, according to its mind.

In these references to questions forced upon the public mind by the unexpected results of the late elections, we do not wish to be considered the enemy of President Grant, but we desire to do him justice, and to turn the thought of fair minded men to a consideration of his true character and proper relations to the recent defeat of the Republican Party. Of all the public men in the United States, who ever else may be chargeable, we are persuaded that President Grant at least is innocent of blame in this connection. Therefore we consider that the rebuke which the slaughtering defeat of the party administrators, does not include the President in its castigation.

If then we have succeeded in exonerating our worthy Chief Magistrate, the way is open for us to say that very much is due to Congressional inaction, and much also to prominent influential partisans with sinister intent, whose maladroitness did not beguile the public heart, nor conceal from the observing the evil designs they sought to cover.

Michigan, however, was done. In prosecution of petious purposes they hesitated not to load Grant's honored name with ignominy and reproach and to encourage the wide circulation and reading of certain papers which were constantly filled with opprobrium of the President and the administration, and which insidiously poisoned the minds and alienated the judgment of unwary readers from the party and its principles. Of such, we hesitate not to express the opinion that, the New York organ of the so-called "Liberal Republican Party" has exerted, a most demoralizing and pernicious influence.

Doubtless, also, the general depression in business, and the burden of present taxation, and the increased cost of living, had begotten a measure of popular discontent which naturally stimulated a sensibility and readiness to find fault with the existing state of things, and to imagine that the tides of demagogues and their allies against the administration of the Republican party were well founded. From these premises it was easy to impute the erroneous conclusion that any change would be an improvement, and forgetting the drastic effect of former experience, beguiled Republicans swallowed the gilded Democratic pill. In their drugged condition, they were easily persuaded by the "Liberal" forces that they also would look handomely at their tails cut off.

These animadversions would be incomplete without a few words in reference to the outlook for the future. President Grant alone now stands unmoved by the elections. Around him the hopes of the party and of the country must rally. The preponderating vote against the party is very significant if rightly interpreted, and will be very efficacious if wisely heeded. It seems to us that it unfurls the banner of free trade. Its other indications we will not assume to point out, they are more or less obvious to every one.

The opportunity for the President to cut loose from all the trammels which have necessitated his submission to strict party rules and demanded his deference to "high personal influence," could not be more propitious. His own experience is superior to that of any other man in the country. His breadth of patriotism and his soundness of judgment are undoubted. Let his inde-

pendence of will and his promptitude of action now assert itself. Let him speedily clear the temples of justice and every department of the public service of the "money changers" and fill the offices everywhere with pure and incorruptible men, and he will be universally approved and sustained, and a period of prosperity and growth will dawn upon our land as it has never known before.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—Our N. York Letter is attracting much attention and is proving a very gratifying feature of this Journal. Encomiums on it have reached our ears frequently and all agree that it alone is worth the subscription price of the GAZETTE.

We have the pleasure of presenting this week the first of a series of "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," which will interest citizens of Montclair and Bloomfield who will recognize the ready pen of one of our young townsmen.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**—Are coming in slowly. Will not our friends and appreciative readers give an impetus to our subscription list by speaking a good word to their neighbors and thus encourage our effort to give the best weekly paper in the State? Its local interest ought to secure it a welcome in every home in Montclair and Bloomfield. The subscription of \$3 a year is a small investment for so valuable an object.

**THANKSGIVING STORY.**—An original story of merit and interest, written for the GAZETTE by a valued contributor; and another communication from our esteemed contributor, Maud Manning, will be among the attractions of our next week's issue.

**THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES.**—After diligent inquiries we cannot learn any particulars about the programme for Thanksgiving day. We presume there will be services in all the churches as there should be.

Interesting Educational matter and other articles already in type, are unavoidably laid over till another week.

## HOME MATTERS

**WEATHER CHRONICLE.**  
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre Nov. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
At 7 A. M. 39° 38° 38° 37° 36° 36° 35°  
At 10 A. M. 43° 35° 35° 35° 35° 35° 35°  
At 9 P. M. 32° 29° 29° 29° 29° 29° 29°

## BLOOMFIELD.

**ROAD IMPROVEMENT.**—Interested inquiries are frequently made as to what the Town Council are doing under the Street Improvement Law. We should like to tell them, but we are not advised. We have just been asked about "Railroad Avenue," as it is presumed to be named; the street laid out a year since, or more adjoining the M. & E. Railroad and running between Washington and Glenwood Aves. Is there any reason why this street should not be opened and put in a condition for use? It is only necessary, we think, to call the attention of the Town Council to the importance of this facility in getting to the Depot from the West End. As that has been legally taken for public use, there can be no good reason why it should lie from year to year, in statu quo and the public be deprived of its advantage. It can cost no more to do it at one time than another, and there are but two properties to be consulted about it, and they are able to bear the expense of putting the street in a passable condition. Cannot the town committee issue its mandamus?

**HILLSIDE AVENUE.**—Which runs from Bloomfield Avenue, opposite and almost in extension of Park Avenue, to Washington Avenue is now an accepted and dedicated street of the town. It has a good bridge over Montclair Creek and only needs a few days attention on the part of Road Masters, to make it a pleasant drive or promenade from the Park and the churches through to all parts of West End.

**THE \$4,000.**—That money that was voted, and has been assessed, for street grading, etc. Is there any reason why it should not be spent on Central Avenue? or so much of it as may be necessary to put that most important thoroughfare into decent, respectable condition. All admit that this main artery of our town is during most of the year in a horrid condition. Dust, ruts and loose stones in dry weather, and water pools and mud sloughs in winter characterize it, which should be the finest and most attractive avenue in the village. Where are our skillful engineers? Cannot they inform the Council what should be done to put that section of a third of a mile between Bloomfield and Belleville avenues in perfect and permanent condition and, at what cost? When can it be done at a better time? It would give employment to needy laborers this winter.

Of course it should include the widening below Liberty street and the grading down of those hideous and break-neck sidewalks; indeed the last demands attention at once, even if the others should, unhappily, be delayed.

**FOUL MURDER.**—The body of a man, supposed to be an Italian road laborer, was found the other morning on Bloomfield Avenue, below Berkley, so bruised and mangled as to render identification difficult.

**WIRE PULLING.**—We have reason to know that some ex-town committeemen have a hankering after the honors, emoluments and perquisites of that lucrative office again, and are looking around to ascertain what support they can count on for the nomination, and then, moreover, for election day. There's nothing like fore-

casting and estimating probabilities beforehand. It always relieves the anxious mind and sometimes saves from sore disappointments. "Engineering" is generally a good business when thoroughly understood and well followed, but it is not always safe to "count without your host" as did the Republican Party at the late elections. We shall keep an eye for these aspiring office-seekers and will have something more to say upon the subject before long.

## TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.

Regular meeting, November 13, 1874.  
Present: Messrs. Beach, Bedford, Potter, Richards and Sherman.  
Resolutions adopted that Hillside Avenue be accepted as a public highway in accordance with a map furnished by A. G. McComb.

Orders were drawn for the following bills: Madison & Brothers, \$231, Cross-walk account, John Hall, \$6, S. J. Potter, Treasurer, \$35, Geo. W. Perry, \$100, J. O. Beach, \$6, Contingent account, P. McKenna, \$130.32, J. Banks Bedford, \$1,080.54, Patrick Higgins \$31, J. Kiersted \$73.75, Road account, J. Moreland \$24, Post account.

Communications were received from H. E. Spalding and J. R. Zabriske in regard to erroneous assessments. Referred to Town Council.

The Overseer of the Poor was instructed to buy one ton of coal for Mrs. Sarah Scott.

The Clerk was instructed to notify property owners on Park and Watessing Avenues to repair their side-walks within the time specified by law.

Also to notify Montclair Railway Company to repair bridges over their roads at Forest and Bensn streets and Ridgewood and Sherman Avenues.

Further action in regard to widening Washington Street was deferred till Friday, 20th inst.

## WATESSING METHODIST CHURCH.

The Praying-band from Drew Seminary will conduct the exercises at the Watessing M. E. Church, Saturday evening, 21st, and during Sunday, 22nd.

Thanksgiving Exercises on the 26th. In the morning commencing at 10 o'clock a Love-feast. In the evening a Tea-party, accompanied by readings, recitations, and music. First table to be served at 6 o'clock.

## MONTCLAIR.

### TOWN COUNCIL—MONTCLAIR.

Regular meeting, Nov. 18th.

Application was received from citizens on Montclair Avenue, for certain improvements on that street, from residence of Mr. Thos. D. Graham, to Bloomfield Avenue. Laid on table.

Report of Commissioners on Church street was received, considered and amended and then ratified and adopted.

Numerous bills were duly audited and ordered to be paid, including the Gas Company's account to 1st October.

A response from the Board of Freeholders to a requisition of the Council, made at a former meeting, for the construction of a new bridge over the creek and the deep cut of the Montclair Railway at the crossing of Mountain Avenue, was received, to the purport that on the advice of their Council, they decline to construct the bridge as not within the legal obligations of the County Board.

After considerable debate the Council made the following order; that the Council to this Board be instructed to take such legal action as he may deem expedient against the Montclair Railway Company, to compel them to construct a good and sufficient bridge across the deep cut which they have made for that Road at Montclair Avenue crossing in this township.

**THE DEEP CUT.**—A confused misapprehension of obligations, moral and legal, operate to prevent the execution of a highly important and indispensable measure not only for the convenience but also for the safety of the public having occasion to travel on Mountain Avenue. In the construction of the Montclair Railway the engineers required the bed of the road to be graded some thirty feet below the level of Mountain Avenue at that crossing the effect of which was to divert the stream of water which crosses the Avenue nearby from its natural channel into the railway cut. As it belongs to the Board of Freeholders to build necessary bridges over running streams, they were looked to supply this want. But, as they had previously built a bridge over the stream at this avenue crossing, at a cost of some \$2,000 they do not feel it incumbent on them to construct another bridge at the same place to meet an exigency for which the Railway Company is presumed to be responsible. There would seem to be obvious justice in this conclusion. Our Town Council considering it unjust that the town should bear the expense of this structure, which is rendered necessary only by the engineering of the Montclair Railway, naturally now look to that Company to build the bridge, and they are at least morally right in this expectation. Wherever the responsibility rests it is hoped that the work will be accomplished with no unnecessary delay.

**LECTURES.**—A request signed by many prominent citizens of Montclair, including the clergymen of other denominations has been presented to Rev. A. H. Bradford proposing that he should deliver a course of lectures on the scenes and subjects with which he became familiar during his recent visit to the Pacific Coast. It is probable that he will consent, and that the course will embrace four lectures and will commence about the 1st of December.

## CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A most interesting day for Montclair was Thursday of last week. Some three hundred clergymen and other delegates, representative men, including not a few of deserved celebrity, assembled at the quarterly Convention of the Congregational Churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. Most of them fine looking, earnest men; zealous for the Lord of Hosts and the verities of christianity. At three o'clock P. M. the large and beautiful Congregational church of our village was already occupied by the interested residents of Montclair and vicinity, awaiting the coming of the delegates from abroad, who, pouring out from the arriving train, soon filled the church to its comfortable capacity.

Rev. Mr. Bradford, pastor of the church here, by common consent, or established custom, took the initiative and apologizing for the absence of Rev. Dr. Taylor, the President of the Convention, who was prevented coming by an accident in his family, nominated as Moderator, the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D. The nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote and Rev. Dr. Storrs took the chair. The preliminary exercises consisted of singing a hymn, "My Faith looks up to Thee," reading a portion of Scripture from 4th chapter of St. John, and prayer by the Moderator. Introductory proceedings were—Reading minutes of last meeting by the secretary, Rev. H. H. McFarland and bearing reports from different churches. "Church of the Covenant," Brooklyn, is unusually prosperous, temporarily. The "First Church," Newark is quite prosperous and the work of St. John, and prayer by the Moderator. Introductory proceedings were—Reading minutes of last meeting by the secretary, Rev. H. H. McFarland and bearing reports from different churches. "Church of the Covenant," Brooklyn, is unusually prosperous, temporarily. The "First Church," Newark is quite prosperous and the work of St. John, and prayer by the Moderator.

Rev. Dr. Bush, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., made a report of the condition of the American Board of Christian Missions in the Pacific Islands. \$400,000 is estimated will be needed by the Board the coming year, and the work is laid out on that basis, which, it is not doubted, the liberality of the churches will justify and sustain.

As announced in the GAZETTE last week, the two subjects intended for discussion at this meeting were "The Lord's Supper," and "The Relations of Science and Christianity."

Rev. Mr. Bradford having learned that Rev. Dr. Storrs would be unable to attend this Convention, proposed to the meeting to take up the latter subject first, which was agreed to. He then announced that Rev. Dr. Chapin, President of Beloit College, had consented to open the discussion. The doctor took the rostrum and expatiated for half an hour interestingly and learnedly upon this important subject. "All through the ages" said he, "there has been antagonism between science and christianity." Formerly christianity assumed the aggressive attitude, but in later times science has become bold and defiant, sometimes carrying its opposition so far as to deny the existence of its supporters would find vain support on christianity.

He thought that ministers were not now at liberty to preach as formerly. The changed aspect of things must be met; not indeed by denouncing science or scientific men, nor by superciliously yielding the well contested ground on which we stand, but rather by a more earnest and conciliatory wisdom, knowledge and firmness, win them from their error. He would advise the exercise of the rational faculties, accepting all discoveries in natural things, and entering into the rational process. But we have an element of faith that places us on vantage ground; especially is this true in regard to whatever pertains to our being. Each one judging for himself of the principles, the thoughts, the conclusions and promptings within ourselves. The divine record must of course, be the test and standard of judgment. The character of God as made known in His Word. But we may not the revelations of science in confirming the truth. We may even use the terms which scientists are so partial to, power of force of nature, as they call it.

But what is this power or force? Omnipotence is behind it, and it must all be referred to an original, infinite, self-existent, self-sustaining God, who is able to exercise in his limited, finite sphere. We need not fear investigation, though it may seem for the time to unsettle opinions. The Doctor's peroration was eloquent and assuring for the stability and onward progress of Christianity.

Rev. Mr. UNDERWOOD, followed in a few moments. He thinks there is no ground for the war between Science and Christianity. There is no war. We are willing to accept the demonstrated revelations of Science, but we will not receive their guesses. They must not be permitted to apply their material tests and measurements to spiritual things.

Rev. Dr. E. B. BACON, thought there was analogy between the material and the spiritual world. To make a perfect Universe there must be one ruling, self-existent mind. Science belongs to both material and spiritual and should not be restricted to the material only. After all amplifying this thought, the Doctor referred to Herbert Spencer as exhibiting one phase of the controversy. He does not admit the personality of the Deity. His God is the invisible, unknown and unknowable being! But we contend for a personal God and He is and must be known. Take that fact from the old of the new testament and there is not a shred left of it. An infinite, eternal, self-existent God must be able to reveal himself to his creatures. There is no danger of our losing our personal God. We need not fear investigating the material world. The conclusion of the Doctor's remarks took a practical and pious direction, invoking the purification of Christianity and bespeaking a feeling of charity and sympathy for scientists who have got astray from the "old paths" and the "Bible Chatter."

This closed the afternoon exercises. Rev. Mr. Bradford announced that the generous members of his Church had provided a bountiful repast which was spread in the Lecture Room attached to the Church, and to which the pastors and delegates, and friends from abroad were cordially invited. On ascending to the Lecture Room our eyes were greeted with a sight that would have done credit to a first-class hotel. Tables bountifully loaded with all good things, and seats for three hundred

guests, who were speedily positioned; and after the blessing was invoked by Rev. Dr. George E. Adams, of Orange, the gratification of the appetite and the needs of the inner man were fully supplied, while the discussion of the subject, or animadversions upon the various speakers, was continued at the various tables. There were many ladies among the guests, which contributed not a little to the pleasure of the occasion.

The attendance in the supper room was gracefully performed by a corps of young ladies of the church, who allowed no omission to mar the agreeable feelings which the entertainment excited.

The excellence and sufficiency of the feast, for the large number (about 300) who partook, the hearty Christian kindness of the invitation, and the courteous anticipation of every want by the ready and volunteer attendants, will not soon be forgotten.

The evening session commenced at 7 1/2 o'clock. The church was well filled. Rev. Prof. MARTIN, of New York University continued the discussion. The relation of science and religious truth he regarded as of fundamental importance. If the present aspect of religious truth fail to commend itself to the scientific mind it is fatal, but the Prof. deems it much more hopeful than the future. Science and Christianity are coming nearer together, which, in friendly or hostile relations, because they discuss the same truth. Both consider force—but what is it? Science cannot tell. A fundamental assumption of science is that force is universal and persistent. This is Herbert Spencer's claim for it. But we know the force that is not our own. We cannot strike our hand upon the table, or plant our foot upon the ground but we feel it is resisted by another force that is greater than ours. The flat of a self-existent, eternal, infinite will decrees it. That is our personal God and he is knowable and does reveal himself to us.

The arguments of the Professor were clear and forcible and well sustained. The position of Rev. Dr. Beecher in the afternoon, though Prof. Martin had not been present to hear or know of Dr. Beecher's speech.

Rev. Dr. Beecher again took the floor, seemingly apprehensive that there might be disposition to compromise or tamper with the scientific thought. He elaborated somewhat and guarded the arguments of his afternoon speech against any thought of looseness or indifference, and would have us stand by our colors.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, in an eloquent and energetic manner and with a christian, evangelical heartiness pleaded against Spencer's cold Materialism and for a practical, earnest, unscientific piety.

Rev. W. B. BACON, of Newark made a very fine, thoughtful, logical speech in the same vein.

Rev. Mr. WARD of the Independent newspaper was called out by Rev. Bradford and occupied the floor for a short time, without interesting the audience very much in his learned abstractions at that late hour.

We have confidence that this discussion was timely and took a very wise and safe course, and that it can hardly fail to be effective and fruitful of good. We could wish that the whole town might have listened to it.

A vote of thanks was moved and adopted in acknowledgement of the kind invitation and generous entertainment extended to the Association by the Montclair Congregational Church.

The large delegation cannot fail to have carried away with them the conviction which every body is acquiring, that Montclair don't do anything by halves.

THE GALAXY fully vindicates its reputation for variety in the choice of subjects; for we find in the "December" number an English serial story, a norwegian story, an American story, a Swedish poem, a sketch of the late prince of Bism, a sketch of a French journalist, and, to extend our travels still further and into another sphere, there is a curious article on materialized spirits, written in the form of a narrative under the title "Was it Kate King?" The strong articles of the number are on the duration of the executive term; reviewing the opinions of the leading American Statesmen on this subject from 1787 to the present day, and an examination of Professor Tyndall's theological views by James Freeman Clarke.

Mr. Richard Grant White contributes an article upon the present marriage service, and another upon the American "Interview," which he looks upon as an abom.

A fair sprinkling of poetry and the usual departments of literary criticism, science and gossip complete an uncommonly enterprising number.

**CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER.**  
Leash—A Woman of Fashion. Chapters V, VI, and VII, by Mrs. Annie Edwards; A Libation, by Mary B. Dodge; Emile De Girardin, the Journalist, by Albert Rhodes; Here and Hereafter—A Ribbified Tale, by John G. Saxe; Way it Katie King! by J. F. Lippitt; The Galaxy—From the Swedish, by Lydia M. Millard; With Acid and Needle—Part II, by George Lowell Austin; Hamadryad, by Rachel Pomroy; A Norseman's Pilgrimage—Part I, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; In a Church yard, by William Winter; An Oriental Monarchy, by Constance Fenimore Woolson; Sonnets, by H. S.; Duration of the Executive Term, by James O. Howard; Wedding Interviewing, etc., by Richard Grant White; A Prophecy of Tyndall, by James Freeman Clarke; From Two Windows, by Mrs. S. M. B. Platt; Driftwood, by Philip Quiller-Ross; Germany and Denmark, Newspapers in Court.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1874.

CONTENTS.

The Ancient City—Woolson. With twenty-five illustrations. The Coming Transit of Venus—Professor Newcomb. With seven illustrations. Democracy and Architecture in England. (III.) Conway. With thirteen illustrations. The Ballad of Brookneck—Miss M. C. Pike with two illustrations. Rape of the Camp. O. W. Mason. With one illustration by Fredericks. Pin Barrow—Woolson. The First Century of the Republic. (II.) Mechanical Progress—Knight. With thirty-six illustrations. A Character Mask—Marty. The Republican Movement in Europe. (XIV.) EMILIO CASTELLAR. "On the Great."—Fannie Burnett. The Survival of the Fittest—Baker. Genesis of the New England Churches—Lawrence. Emerson's East Chalmers; English Nonconformity and Intellectual Independence. The Significance of Professor Tyndall's Address.—Presidents Elliott and White on a National University.—Recent Missionaries of Department.—The Representative System of America.—The King of Prussia on Dues. Editor's Literary Record: MacGahan's Campaign in the Arctic; Olaus—Dorothy Wordsworth's Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland; Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.—Parton's Life of Thomas Jefferson.—Bacon's Genesis of the New England Churches.—Miss Johnson's A Back of Gold.—Miss Craik's Sylvia's Choice.—Holden with the Gods.—Mrs. Oliphant's Squire Arden.—Roe's The Opening of a Chestnut Burr.—Mrs. Trafton's Katherine Earl.—D. R. Crockett's Salem.—The Douglas's Series: Latin Hymns. Editor's Scientific Record: Astronomy.—Acoustics.—Heat.—Meteorology.—Economic Mineralogy.—Geographical Discovery.—Zoology.—Ethnology.—Agriculture.—Engineering.—Thermodynamics.—Neurology.—Kortom's Diagrams. RECORD: Political Conventions.—The October Elections.—The Argentine Insurrection.—Arrest of Count von Arnim.—Carlist Details.—The French Elections.—Bradlaugh's Defeat.—The Swiss Italian Boundary Dispute.—Unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois.—Disasters.—Obituary.—Kortom's Diagrams.—Old Greek Jests.—An Irish Democrat.—Upon the Defensive.—Some Fun in the Family.—Poetry and Politics.—Anecdote of Lord Dufferin.—A Genius.—Morning.—Epigram.—Anecdote of Dr. Priestley.—Didactic.—Ode—Mick Callaghan, M. P.—A Story of Fanny Brown.—Kortom's Diagrams.—Cupid Crying.—Soft and Hard G.—Hamlet's Soliloquy in Pigeon English.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Spencer Rogers, a man held in high esteem in Newark, who had been for over twelve years in the employ of J. M. Quimby & Co., of Newark, has just been discharged by that city, was arrested charged with swindling his employers. He had been in the habit for some years past of charging for the services of men never employed in the establishment in swindling the firm in this manner. It is thought that the amount will reach fully \$2,000. He was jailed for trial.

Dr. Hayes, the explorer, has written a letter commenting on the Austrian polar expedition, in which he declares his conviction that the "topos polaris" may be reached by a steam vessel through Smith Sound, and he announces his readiness to start on another voyage of arctic exploration when the funds are provided.

The mansion of the late JOHN C. CALHOUN was sold a few days since at auction for \$14,000, under a mortgage foreclosure of \$23,000. It is a fine house, situated upon a noble eminence, commanding a wide view of the surrounding country. It is at the junction of the Hudson River and the Knowles River, in Anderson County, South Carolina.

MACDONALD'S statue of FIVE GREEN HALLOWS, to be placed in Central Park has been modeled, and is now in the hands of the moulders for reproduction in bronze.

KINDERGARTEN.—All the reports received from teachers who have taken pupils from the Kindergarten mention the superiority of these children over others in their capacity for learning, owing to the careful cultivation of all their capabilities, particularly their observing faculties. The foundation of mathematical science: are so well laid in the education of the children of the Kindergarten that geometry will not be to them the dry, unmeaning study it is to most, but becomes an old familiar friend when met with in the text book.—Commissioners Report 1873.

The new Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan to the United States, Yoshida Kiyomaro, was formerly Vice Minister of France, and is said to be a young man of great promise. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Jersey.

Mr. Tilden, Governor elect of New York State, was born in New Lebanon, a beautiful village of Columbia County, New York in 1814. His father gave him an excellent education. After completing his studies at Yale College he commenced reading law, in which profession he has gained honorable distinction. He has, however, devoted his energies chiefly to the practice of his profession, although identified since the winter of 1837 with the Democratic party. Mr. Tilden was nominated for Governor of the State by the Democratic Convention that met at Syracuse on the 16th of September, and was elected over Gen. John A. Dix, the Republican candidate, by a majority of over 40,000.

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